



Public health educators from the North Carolina College for Negroes and the University of North Carolina at the field training center, 1946.

Syphilis Experimental Laboratory. The closing of another Public Health Service laboratory in 1949 brought additional equipment and personnel to Chapel Hill. While the Department of Experimental Medicine's primary concern was venereal disease, its research often had much broader applications. "We find ourselves engaged in a wide variety of projects," Magnuson wrote Dean McGavran, "involving chemotherapy, antibiotic therapy, bacterial metabolism and physiology, protein chemistry, and other areas that lie outside a narrowly defined venereal disease field."<sup>19</sup>

There was much excitement over all the changes at the school, but the daily demands of the classroom, the laboratory, and the field station kept everyone's feet on the ground. The school's most immediate problem was that it had no place to put the new people and programs. In a plea to Chancellor House to consider a new public health building as the university's number one priority, McGavran described the problems. "One department is housed in the old Water Works Building, half-way across the campus. Four temporary buildings have been put up and are full to overflowing. . . . Many workers are crowded into a single